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PHYSICS

AUTHOR: None

ORG: FLSPE Research Group, Kirin Institute of Physics, Academy of Sciences

TITLE: "Electro-luminescent Screens in Porcelain Enamel"

SOURCE: Peking WU-LI [PHYSICS] in Chinese Vol 6, No 2, Apr 77 pp 68-71

ABSTRACT: This article introduces the porcelain enamel electro-luminescent screen, which is a new light-producing device that converts electric energy directly into visible light without generating infrared radiation. In particular, the structure and manufacturing procedure of the electro-luminescent screen are described in detail. The technical characteristics of the device, which include the variations of luminosity with voltage and frequency, the power consumption and luminous efficiency, the voltage endurance limit, the mechanical properties, the operating life, and colored lumination are also discussed.

AUTHORS: CHIN Ch'ang-ch'ing [6855 7022 3237]
SUN Yu-ch'in [1327 3768 3830]
KAO Hui-yuan [7559 1979 1254]

ORG: Chilin Institute of Physics, Academy of Sciences

TITLE: "Electro-luminescent Powdered Materials Under the Excitation by Alternating Electric Field"

SOURCE: Peking WU-LI [PHYSICS] in Chinese Vol 6, No 2, Apr 77 pp 72-75

ABSTRACT: The techniques of manufacturing electro-luminescent powdered materials and the experimental results of their luminescent properties are described. Specifically, the luminescent characteristics of the green material ZnS: Cu, Eu, the red material (Zn, Cd)(S, Se): Cu Gd, and the blue material ZnS, Cu, Cl under the excitation of alternating electric field are compared. It is shown that under a 300-v, 600 Hz electric field excitation, the luminosities of the three materials are respectively of the order of $\sim 120(\text{nit})$, $\sim 10(\text{nit})$ and $\sim 80(\text{nit})$. In addition, the frequency spectrum, the luminosity - voltage characteristics, the power consumption, and the operating life of the three materials are also discussed.

AUTHOR: CHAO K'o-kung [6392 0344 0501]

ORG: Chinese Institute of Measurement Science

TITLE: "Output Characteristics and Wave Length Measurement of Two-frequency Single-mode Lasers"

SOURCE: Peking WU-LI [PHYSICS] in Chinese Vol 6, No 2, Apr 77 pp 75-78

ABSTRACT: This article explains the basic principles of a two-frequency single-mode laser and describes its output characteristics. In particular, the following topics are discussed: 1) the output power tuning curve of the laser with no applied magnetic field; 2) the left circular and right circular polarization characteristics; 3) the horizontal and vertical single-mode requirement; 4) fluctuations in frequency difference due to mechanical deformation and thermal distortion; and 5) the noise problem in a helium-neon laser. In conclusion, the technique of distance measurement using doppler principle and the accurate determination of laser wave length are briefly discussed.

AUTHOR: HSU Fu-hsing [6079 1788 5281]

ORG: Peking Electron Tube Factory

TITLE: "Coreless Filament Winding for High Voltage Rectifying Valves"

SOURCE: Peking WU-LI [PHYSICS] in Chinese Vol 6, No 2, Apr 77 pp 78-80

ABSTRACT: In 1974, the technicians of the Peking Electron Tube Factory developed a filament winding machine for producing IZ11 electronic tubes. By winding tungsten wires onto a steel spindle and automatically cutting and removing the wires from the spindle, this machine produces a coreless filament as opposed to the old molybdenum core filament. Implementation of this machine in actual production in place of the old filament winding machine resulted in 47 percent increase (using one half the labor) in production, 50 percent reduction in production time, and significant improvement in the filament quality. The new technique also eliminates the dangerous erosion process and saves a large amount of materials such as molybdenum wires, tungsten wires, nitric acid, and sulphuric acid.

AUTHOR: WANG Kuo-hsing [3076 0948 5281]

ORG: Chilin University, Department of Semiconductors

TITLE: "Electronic 'Sniffer' for Detecting Gas Leakage -- Model JB-75 Gas Sensitive Leak Detector"

SOURCE: Peking WU-LU [PHYSICS] in Chinese Vol 6, No 2, Apr 77 pp 81-84

ABSTRACT: The model JB-75 gas sensitive leak detector was developed by the semiconductor department of Chilin University. The device has four basic components: a semiconductor gas-sensitive resistor, a measurement circuit, an alarm unit, and a d.c. transformer circuit. The heart of the detector is the N-type gas-sensitive resistor whose resistance varies inversely with the concentration of combustible gas to be detected. The resistors can be used in different circuit designs to perform either qualitative or quantitative measurements of gas concentration. The device is powered by dry cells and consumes approximately 200 milliamps during operation. The alarm unit generates both sound and light when gas concentration of certain level is detected, and the alarm threshold can be arbitrarily preset within a given range of values.

AUTHOR: None

ORG: Central Hydrologic Station of Hunan Province

TITLE: "Measurement of Flow Rate of Rivers by Ultrasonic Waves"

SOURCE: Peking WU-LI [PHYSICS] in Chinese Vol 6, No 2, Apr 77 pp 85-90

ABSTRACT: The central hydrologic station of Hunan province has developed the model CLS-1 ultrasonic flow rate measurement device. The instrument was successfully used to measure the river speed at the Lanli hydrologic station using 32 kHz, 800 watt ultrasonic waves. The flow rate is obtained by measuring the times of propagation of the waves with and against the flow direction. The ultrasonic waves are generated by an energy conversion device which consists of a high-efficiency piezo-electric crystal. In this article, the method of pulse time difference used at the Lanli station is illustrated by a numerical example. The selection of the measurement stations and the installation of tracks and measurement instruments along the river shore are discussed. The results of the measurement are presented and analyzed to evaluate the performance of the instrument. In addition, a complete logic diagram of the CLS-1 ultrasonic flow rate measurement device is presented.

AUTHOR: None

ORG: Peking Feng-t'ai District Kuo-kung-chuan Middle School, Earthquake Observation Group

TITLE: "Investigation of the Principles of Earthquake Forecasts for the People"

SOURCE: Peking WU-LI [PHYSICS] in Chinese Vol 6, No 2, Apr 77 pp 90-96

ABSTRACT: The earthquake observation group of the Kuo-kung-chuan Middle School has been engaged in earthquake forecasts since April 1975. Their experience and major achievements include: 1) developing techniques of constructing and installing electrodes for measuring abnormal fluctuations in ground electricity; 2) developing empirical formula for predicting earthquake intensity based on the time integral of current fluctuations; 3) developing a formula for predicting the time of earthquake based on measurements of magnetic deflection, ground electricity, and ground stresses; 4) developing an approach to predict the direction of earthquake based on multi-directional measurements of ground electricity and ground stresses. The proposed techniques have been applied to analyze five major earthquakes in China which occurred between July and December of 1976 and whose intensities range from 4.2 to 7.8.

AUTHOR: FAN Ch'in-min [5400 2953 2404]

ORG: Institute of High Energy Physics, Academy of Sciences

TITLE: "Gamma Rays From Outer Space"

SOURCE: Peking WU-LI [PHYSICS] in Chinese Vol 6, No 2, Apr 77 pp 97-103 & 80

ABSTRACT: Gamma ray astronomy is a new branch of science for exploring the universe by studying the measured γ -ray radiation over a wide range of energy spectrum. In this article, the following aspects of γ -ray astronomy are discussed: 1) the indirect measurement of high-energy γ -ray particles; 2) the mechanism of emitting γ -rays from galaxies and other cosmic sources; and 3) the discovery of γ -ray explosions. In particular, the author introduces the satellites "Vela" and "IMP-6" which have collected large amount of data with their γ -ray detectors; he also discusses methods of discriminating γ -ray explosions from other radiation sources, the time and spatial characteristics of γ -ray explosions, and the energy spectrum and the integrated energy current density of the explosions. In addition, several models of the explosion sources are suggested which include the super nova model, the solar flare model, the neutron star model, and the model of relativistic particles.

AUTHOR: CHU Tsao-ch'eng [4234 6644 2052]

ORG: Shanghai Observatory, Academy of Sciences

TITLE: "Atomic Standards of Time and Frequency"

SOURCE: Peking WU-LI [PHYSICS] in Chinese Vol 6, No 2, Apr 77 pp 104-111 & 96

ABSTRACT: Atomic frequency standards were developed on the principle of discrete energy states of an atom and the quantum changes from one energy state to another. The generation and control of frequency standard signals are accomplished by either a passive quantum resonator or an active quantum oscillator. In this article, three different types of frequency standard instruments: the cesium standard, the rubidium bubble standard, and the hydrogen maser are introduced and their characteristics and performances are compared. Recent developments in atomic frequency standards which include improvements in the hydrogen maser, development in the atomic beam type oscillator, and the application of laser in frequency stabilization, are described. Applications of the atomic standards in such areas as relativity experiments, radio astronomy, navigation, missile tracking, ionospheric research, etc., are also briefly discussed.

AUTHOR: LI Kung-chin [2621 0361 3866]

ORG: Peking Optical Instrument Factory

TITLE: "Polishing Potassium Dideuterium Phosphate (KD*P) Crystals With Water Instead of Pure Alcohol"

SOURCE: Peking WU-LI [PHYSICS] in Chinese Vol 6, No 2, Apr 77 pp 112-113

ABSTRACT: Potassium dideuterium phosphate (KD*P) crystals are used as electro-optical modulators in a precision laser distance measurement instrument. The modulation is accomplished by applying a signal voltage to the crystal which controls the variation of its index of refraction. In this article, the author introduces a method of polishing the crystals with water instead of the less efficient method of using pure alcohol. It is pointed out that by repeated experiments, an optimum combination of polishing speed, polishing time, and the amount of water is determined to ensure success of the method.

AUTHOR: None

ORG: Nan-k'ai University, Department of Physics

TITLE: "Correction of the Deviation of He-Ne Laser Windows by a Spirit Flame"

SOURCE: Peking WU-LI [PHYSICS] in Chinese Vol 6, No 2, Apr 77 p 113

ABSTRACT: A spirit flame has been used to correct the misalignment of the two end lenses in a He-Ne laser. The correction process involves determining the long side of the laser housing, heating a section of the long side to 400°-500°C to cause contraction, and testing to see if the output power is increased. The process has been successfully applied to more than 20 laser tubes, with significant increases in output power and improved stability.

AUTHOR: None

ORG: Nan-k'ai University, Optical Cold Processing Group

TITLE: "Some Comments on the Polishing of Germanium Single Crystals"

SOURCE: Peking WU-LI [PHYSICS] in Chinese Vol 6, No 2, Apr 77 pp 113 & 123

ABSTRACT: The experience of the optical cold processing group in polishing germanium single crystals is introduced. Specifically, the grinding process using fine grain diamond particles, the polishing tools and procedure, the surrounding temperature and workshop conditions, and precautional measures are discussed.

AUTHOR: None

ORG: Ultrasonic Piezoelectric Materials Group, Institute of Physics,
Academy of Sciences

TITLE: "The Growth of Bismuth Silicon Oxide and Its Properties"

SOURCE: Peking WU-LI [PHYSICS] in Chinese Vol 6, No 3, Jun 77 pp 131-132 & 130

ABSTRACT: Bismuth silicon oxide is a new material which can be used in place of bismuth germanium oxide as a low acoustic-speed material. In this article, the experimental process of growing bismuth silicon oxide single crystals from bismuth oxide and silicon oxide is described and certain difficulties of the process are pointed out. The important properties of the crystals which include the piezo-electric coefficient, the coefficient of elasticity, and the di-electric constant are presented and compared with those reported in foreign journals. In conclusion, the current research effort in developing a new crystal of bismuth germanium silicon oxide is briefly discussed.

AUTHOR: None

ORG: Optical Holography Group, Institute of Physics, Academy of Sciences

TITLE: "A High Power Single Frequency Argon Ion Laser"

SOURCE: Peking WU-LI [PHYSICS] in Chinese Vol 6, No 3, Jun 77 pp 133-135 & 145

ABSTRACT: A single frequency argon ion laser was developed by the optical holography group of the Institute of Physics. The laser has an output power of 200 milli-watts and a mutual interference length of 5 m. Its stability is better than 2 percent and the mode selection efficiency is 50 percent. The laser has five basic components: a Brewster prism, a standardizing unit, a light screen, an argon ion generator, and an output reflector. In order to ensure single frequency operation, the reflection coefficient of the standardizing unit was estimated from the critical gain and cavity length of the laser to be approximately 25 percent. The standardizing unit is maintained at a constant temperature with a tolerance of $\pm 0.05^{\circ}\text{C}$ to ensure stable output frequency and light intensity.

AUTHOR: None

ORG: Optical Holography Group, Department of Precision Instruments
T'ientsin University

TITLE: "Non-destructive Testing by Laser Holography"

SOURCE: Peking WU-LI [PHYSICS] in Chinese Vol 6, No 3, Jun 77 pp 136-140

ABSTRACT: Laser holography provides an effective means for detecting structural defects without damaging the materials being tested. The optical holography group of T'ientsin University has developed a holographic interference analyzer which consists of the following components: 1) a movable shock-proof platform; 2) an optical instrument section; 3) a clamping and loading system; and 4) a helium-neon laser. To perform the tests, the test piece must be loaded by means of thermal stresses, vacuum pressure, vibrational forces, or static forces to produce an appropriate amount of deformation. Experiments have been conducted using the holographic interferometer to test honeycomb structures, automobile tires, bonded metallic and rubber materials, and to observe the vibration modes of a tuning fork.

AUTHORS: MO Tang [5459 8096]
CHU Ya-hsin [2612 7161 2450]

ORG: None

TITLE: "Ellipsometer and the Measurement of Thin Films"

SOURCE: Peking WU-LI [PHYSICS] in Chinese Vol 6, No 3, Jun 77 pp 140-143

ABSTRACT: The rapid development of thin film technology and its applications in various scientific fields has imposed new requirements on the measurement of thin film thickness. In this article, the method of thin film measurement using ellipsometry and the operating principle of the newly developed ellipsometer, model TP75 are introduced. It is pointed out that the instrument can be used to measure not only the thickness of thin film but also its index of refraction. The results of using the TP75 to measure thin film refraction indices under different growth conditions are also presented.

AUTHORS: MO Tang [5459 8096]
LU Yin-ch'eng [4151 0936 6134]

ORG: None

TITLE: "Application of Ellipsometry in Semiconductor Technology"

SOURCE: Peking WU-LI [PHYSICS] in Chinese Vol 6, No 3, Jun 77 pp 143-145

ABSTRACT: Several applications of the TP75 ellipsometer are illustrated. They include: 1) measurement of the silicon thin film thickness and index of refraction; 2) measurement of the growth curve of silicon oxide thin film; 3) selection of the environmental conditions for growing silicon nitride thin film; 4) investigation of the optimum procedure of applying optical resin on silicon plates; and 5) determination of the distribution of impurities in silicon. In addition, the reliability and precision of ellipsometric measurements are also discussed.

AUTHORS: YEN Ti-min [7346 6611 3046]
CH'ENG P'in [4453 5493]
CH'EN Hsi-jui [7115 1585 3843]
LIU Ch'eng-ch'un [0491 2052 5028]

ORG: None

TITLE: "Heat Pipes"

SOURCE: Peking WU-LI [PHYSICS] in Chinese Vol 6, No 3, Jun 77 pp 146-152

ABSTRACT: Heat pipe is a high-efficiency heat transfer device developed in the 1960's. The unique feature of a heat pipe is that the mass transfer is accomplished by means of surface tension and capillary action of the liquid medium. In this article, the different structures of heat pipes and the selection of working medium for various types of heat pipes are explained. The heat pipe equation which determines the required capillary pressure head and the similarity rules for describing the heat transfer and mass transfer processes in a heat pipe are presented. In addition, the following topics concerning heat pipe experiments are also discussed: 1) temperature distribution along the heat pipe; 2) the limiting heat flux; 3) direct observation of the mass transfer process; 4) the starting operation of heat pipes; 5) the heat transfer and hydraulic characteristics of the "pipe core"; and 6) the empirical similarity equation describing heat pipe operation.

AUTHOR: FANG Chao-kuei [2455 0340 8699]

ORG: Hopei University, Department of Electronics

TITLE: "Metal-semiconductor Contact Effect"

SOURCE: Peking WU-LI [PHYSICS] in Chinese Vol 6, No 3, Jun 77 pp 152-158

ABSTRACT: The understanding of metal-semiconductor contact effect is an important subject in the research and production of semiconductor devices as well as in the study of interface physics. This article presents a tutorial discussion on the following topics concerning metal-semiconductor contact effect: 1) the Fermi energy levels and power function of metals and semiconductors; 2) the image force of metals on electrons and the Schottky effect; 3) the contact potential barrier between metal and semiconductor and the energy belt model of an ideal metal-semiconductor interface; 4) the effect of bias voltage on the metal-semiconductor contact; and 5) the two distinct behaviors of Schottky potential barriers for different materials. In addition, several important applications of the metal-semiconductor contact effect are introduced, which include the Schottky potential barrier diodes; the metallic base transistors, and the Schottky potential barrier field effect transistors.

AUTHOR: None

ORG: Laboratory of the Institute of Archaeology, Chinese Academy of Social Science

TITLE: "Carbon-14 Dating"

SOURCE: Peking WU-LI [PHYSICS] in Chinese Vol 6, No 3, Jun 77 pp 158-165

ABSTRACT: The carbon-14 dating method is based on the use of radioactive decay characteristics of carbon-14 to estimate the time of death of an ancient plant life or an animal. Because of the minute level of β -radiation emitted by carbon-14, highly sophisticated measurement procedures are required. To improve measurement accuracy, the specimen must be prepared in the forms of purified gas or liquid. The measuring device has four basic components: the specimen preparation unit, the detector, the screen, and the measurement circuit. In general, the accuracy of the carbon-14 dating depends on the following factors: 1) accurate determination of the half life of carbon-14; 2) application of correction factor due to the presence of carbon isotopes; 3) accurate determination of standard carbon radioactivity of today; 4) application of correction factor according to the year rings of trees; and 5) removal of pollutants and other impurities from the specimen.

AUTHORS: LU Ta-chiung [0712 1129 3518]
 KAO Ch'ien-kuo [7559 1696 0948]

ORG: Institute of Physics, Academy of Sciences

TITLE: "Laser Phase-lock Strainmeter and Investigation of Seismic Precursors"

SOURCE: Peking WU-LI [PHYSICS] in Chinese Vol 6, No 3, Jun 77 pp 169-174

ABSTRACT: After the T'angshan earthquake of 28 July 1976, the authors installed a laser phase-lock strainmeter in a cave near Peking to study seismic precursor phenomena during the period of after shocks. The strainmeter was constructed from a modified laser interferometer using a 6328A helium-neon laser. The instrument was rigidly attached to the rocks inside the cave and sealed from moisture. During the period from 1 September to 31 October 1976, 28 occurrences of "sudden disturbances" were recorded. Analysis of these disturbances indicated that they were correlated with the times of occurrence, the intensities and the quake-center distances of the after shocks. Correlations between the "sudden disturbances" and the variations in ground electricity were also established. In addition, the recordings showed several "peak disturbances" which occurred a few hours before the earthquakes. The magnitudes of these peaks appeared to be correlated with the intensities of the quakes.

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CHINESE MEDICAL JOURNAL

AUTHOR: WU Chieh-p'ing [0702 7132 1627]

ORG: Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences

TITLE: "The Question of Hyperplasia of the Adrenal Medulla"

SOURCE: Peking CHUNG-HUA I-HSUEH TSA-CHIH [CHINESE MEDICAL JOURNAL] in Chinese No 6, 15 Jun 77 pp 331-333

ABSTRACT: Adrenal medulla hyperplasia may be an independent disease, but one which is rarely seen in clinical practice; clinical manifestations are basically similar to those of chromaffinoma. Exploratory surgery during diagnosis and treatment of chromaffinoma patients revealed not tumors but rather conspicuous hypertrophy of adrenal glands; 4 case histories are presented in detail. In 16 of 17 similar cases, pathological examination revealed different degrees of hyperplasia of adrenal medulla as well as sporadic catecholamine increases. Effects of extirpation of adrenal gland in reduction of idiopathic hypertension are discussed.

AUTHORS: P'ENG Chien-chung [1756 1696 0022]
CH'EN Hsien-yu [7115 0341 3842]

ORG: Both of Pharmacology Lab, Pharmaceutics Institute, Chinese Academy of Medical Science; P'ENG currently at Pharmacology Teaching and Research Group, Liaoning Medical College

TITLE: "Central Nervous System Effects of Securinine Nitrate"

SOURCE: Peking CHUNG-HUA I-HSUEH TSA-CHIH [CHINESE MEDICAL JOURNAL] in Chinese No 6, 15 Jun 77 pp 334-337

ABSTRACT: Report on observations of synergistic and antagonistic effects of securinine with several central nervous system depressants and stimulants, and effect on spinal reflexes of domestic rabbits in experiments undertaken to investigate CNS effects of securinine and compare them with those of strychnine. Spinal effects of securinine are weaker than those of strychnine, but its effects on the brain stem are distinctly stronger than those of strychnine, which may be the theoretical basis for better treatment efficacy through clinical application of securinine in treating facial nerve paralysis, neurasthenia, and other diseases.

AUTHORS: YANG Chia-szu [2799 1367 7475]
CH'EN Chu-sheng [7115 5511 5116]

ORG: Both of EENT Division, Nan-p'ing Municipal Hospital, Fukien

TITLE: "Gypsum Treatment for Auricular Hematoma"

SOURCE: Peking CHUNG-HUA I-HSUEH TSA-CHIH [CHINESE MEDICAL JOURNAL] in
Chinese No 6, 15 Jun 77 p 337

ABSTRACT: After puncturing and draining the hematoma, a gypsum paste is applied to the auricle. Cures were achieved after one application in 18 of 20 cases treated over the last 3 years. The method and points to be heeded in its application are briefly described.

AUTHOR: None

ORG: Malaria Prevention Testing Station, Honan Province

TITLE: "Observations of Effectiveness of Raising Grass Carp in Ditches in Controlling Breeding of Anopheles hyrcanus var Sinensis"

SOURCE: Peking CHUNG-HUA I-HSUEH TSA-CHIH [CHINESE MEDICAL JOURNAL] in
Chinese No 6, 15 Jun 77 pp 338-339

ABSTRACT: Irrigation ditches filled with aquatic plants are major mosquito breeding areas, and although removal of plants by dredging reduces larvae density, dredging is not an ideal means of control. Since aquatic plants are the main food source of Ctenophryngodon idella (grass carp), an experimental program to control aquatic plants and hence mosquito larvae breeding by raising grass carp in ditches was begun in 1972 at Kuan-t'ang Commune, Lu-i County, and after 15 months mosquito larvae density had been greatly reduced.

Also participating were Honan Provincial Epidemic Prevention Station, Chou-k'ou Prefecture Epidemic Prevention Station, Lu-i County Epidemic Prevention Station, and Parasitic Diseases Teaching and Research Group

[continuation of CHUNG-HUA I-HSUEH TSA-CHIH No 6, 15 Jun 77 pp 338-339]

of Honan Medical College. Aquatic plants were identified by KENG T'ing-te [5105 1694 1795] of Honan Medical College; material collated by SHIH Tung-yuan [0670 0392 0337] and SU Shou-chih [5685 1108 1108].

AUTHORS: WANG Hsing-miao [3769 5281 8693]
MENG Chao-chang [1322 2507 1757]

ORG: Both of Ophthalmology Division, People's Hospital, Chou-k'ou Town, Honan Province

TITLE: "Observations on Efficacy of Cheng-kuang Mei-su [Actinomycin?] Treatment of Pterygium"

SOURCE: Peking CHUNG-HUA I-HSUEH TSA-CHIH [CHINESE MEDICAL JOURNAL] in Chinese No 6, 15 Jun 77 p 339

ABSTRACT: In May 1973 a trial program of direct injections of 0.2-0.3 ml of cheng-kuang mei-su weekly for 2-6 weeks was instituted for treatment of 20 cases of pterygium. In 6 cases this treatment proved ineffective; in the remainder, pterygia completely disappeared or were markedly reduced. Local injection of cheng-kuang mei-su, a vasoconstrictive anti-tumor drug, directly interferes with pterygium metabolism.

AUTHOR: TSENG Chao-chien [2582 2507 0313]

ORG: Huang-hsu Ward Hospital, Te-yang County, Szechwan

TITLE: "Understandings on the Treatment of Severe Burns in Farming Villages"

SOURCE: Peking CHUNG-HUA I-HSUEH TSA-CHIH [CHINESE MEDICAL JOURNAL] in Chinese No 6, 15 Jun 77 pp 340-343

ABSTRACT: Understandings gained through treatment of 4 severe second- and third-degree burn cases (3 children, 1 adult) in farm villages are presented. Major topics discussed include grasping the primary contradictions during the shock period, emphasizing trauma treatment, fully mobilizing the patient's own internal factors, the utilization of antibiotics in preventing bacterial infection, and active treatment of complications.

AUTHOR: None

ORG: Ophthalmology Teaching and Research Group and Parasitology Teaching and Research Group, Hainan College of Specialized Medicine

TITLE: "Clinical Observations and Investigation of Epidemiologic Factors of 25 Cases of Sparganosis"

SOURCE: Peking CHUNG-HUA I-HSUEH TSA-CHIH [CHINESE MEDICAL JOURNAL] in Chinese No 6, 15 Jun 77 p 343

ABSTRACT: Sparganosis is a parasitological disease caused by poultices of raw frog flesh containing Sparganum mansoni; the disease is easily misdiagnosed as purulent ophthalmia. Symptoms of 25 cases treated during the past 3 years are described. Raw frog flesh or live frogs are used by the natives of Hainan as eye dressings; sparganosis occurs only when pounded frog flesh is applied as an eye poultice. Although the disease occurs only sporadically, there is as yet no effective chemotherapy, and complete removal of the parasites by surgery is often difficult.

AUTHOR: None

ORG: Radiology, Pathology, and Thoracic Surgery Divisions, First Auxiliary Hospital of Peking Medical College; Radiology Division, Second Auxiliary Hospital of Harbin Medical College

TITLE: "Inflammatory Pseudotumors of the Lung"

SOURCE: Peking CHUNG-HUA I-HSUEH TSA-CHIH [CHINESE MEDICAL JOURNAL] in Chinese No 6, 15 Jun 77 pp 344-347

ABSTRACT: Reported are 16 cases of inflammatory pseudotumors of the lung. There may be an etiological connection to non-specific inflammation or viral infection. In the majority of cases, clinical symptoms are slight; some patients have upper respiratory tract or pulmonary infections. X-ray, pathological, and differential diagnostic features are described. This is a benign disease for which surgical treatment is relatively efficacious. There is the possibility of malignancy in a minimum number of cases.

Material comprehensively arranged by KAO Yu-chieh [7559 3768 3381], TSOU Wan-chung [6760 8001 1813], WU Tung [0702 2767], and WANG Chen-ju [3769 4176 1172].

AUTHOR: None

ORG: Endocrinology Group, Division of Internal Medicine, Capital Hospital, Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences

TITLE: "Clinical Analysis of 36 Cases of Hyperthyroid Crisis"

SOURCE: Peking CHUNG-HUA I-HSUEH TSA-CHIH [CHINESE MEDICAL JOURNAL] in Chinese No 6, 15 Jun 77 pp 348-353

ABSTRACT: Summary of 36 cases admitted and treated at above hospital from January 1921 to January 1942 and May 1948 to December 1972. Hyperthyroid crisis cases constituted 1.45 percent of the hospital's 2,479 cases of hyperthyroidism. Description of clinical manifestations covers general symptoms, weight loss, effects on cardiovascular system and liver, low blood potassium and sodium, and protein-bound iodine. Also discussed are emergency treatment measures, prognosis and mortality, diagnostic standards, etiology, and key treatment principles and procedures.

AUTHOR: CHANG Hung-tu [1728 3163 6757]

ORG: Radiology Division, Ma-an-shan Iron and Steel Company Hospital, Anhwei

TITLE: "Subpulmonary Edema"

SOURCE: Peking CHUNG-HUA I-HSUEH TSA-CHIH [CHINESE MEDICAL JOURNAL] in Chinese No 6, 15 Jun 77 p 353

ABSTRACT: Author's hospital has admitted 16 cases of this disease, a type of pleural edema, from 1958-1966. Two cases of the mobile type are described. X-ray signs for diagnosis are described; for patients exhibiting elevation of the diaphragm muscle, further examination is necessary to determine whether or not there is subpulmonary edema.

AUTHOR: None

ORG: Pathology Teaching and Research Office, Wuhan Medical College; Gynecology and Obstetrics Science Teaching and Research Office, Second Auxiliary Hospital, Wuhan Medical College

TITLE: "Investigation of the Possibility of Immunodiagnosis of Ovarian Carcinomas"

SOURCE: Peking CHUNG-HUA I-HSUEH TSA-CHIH [CHINESE MEDICAL JOURNAL] in Chinese No 6, 15 Jun 77 pp 354-356

ABSTRACT: An immunological approach is adopted to investigate the problem of early diagnosis of ovarian carcinomas. In 60 cases of histopathologically-corroborated and 3 cases of clinically diagnosed ovarian carcinoma, no antibodies were found; in the sera of 66.7 percent of the patients was found an antigenic substance common to ovarian carcinomas which has been initially determined to be α_2 or β glycoprotein. There appears to be a quantitative antigenic difference between ovarian carcinomas and normal ovaries.

AUTHORS: SUN Chi-ch'ing [1327 0679 1987]
LIU P'ei-lung [0491 0160 3781]
CHANG Chi-p'ing [1728 4764 1627]

ORG: All of Wuhan Municipal Children's Hospital

TITLE: "Report on Four Cases of Congenital Simple Anerythrogenerative Anemia"

SOURCE: Peking CHUNG-HUA I-HSUEH TSA-CHIH [CHINESE MEDICAL JOURNAL] in
Chinese No 6, 15 Jun 77 p 356

ABSTRACT: Patients in four cases described were 1 2-month-old female, 1 6-month-old male, and 2 7-month-old males. Disease is attributed to idiopathic abnormality of bone marrow. Symptoms may appear from birth up to the age of 4, but onset is mostly within the first 3 months of life. Diagnosis relies mainly on marrow examination, and adrenocortical hormone is primary in treatment.

AUTHOR: None

ORG: Institute of Occupational Disease Prevention, Chin-chou Municipality;
Sui-chung County Epidemic Prevention Station

TITLE: "Evaluation of Effectiveness of Dust Prevention at Four Commune-
Operated Rock-Crushing Plants in Sui-chung County"

SOURCE: Peking CHUNG-HUA I-HSUEH TSA-CHIH [CHINESE MEDICAL JOURNAL] in
Chinese No 6, 15 Jun 77 pp 357-358

ABSTRACT: Report of investigations conducted at two silica-crushing plants and two feldspar-crushing plants in which a total of 186 workers had been exposed to dangerous dust levels to determine effectiveness of recently adopted protective modifications. Wet abrading of quartz, further perfected at the two silica-crushing plants, is an effective means of eliminating dust danger. Because they could not use wet production methods, the two feldspar-crushing plants adopted sealed air filtration systems for dust removal. Overall dust removal rate at these two plants was 99.97~99.8 percent.

Gratitude is expressed to Technical Division of Chin-chou Mining Equipment Plant for assisting in determinations.

AUTHOR: None

ORG: Divisions of Radiology and Surgery, I-tu County People's Hospital, Shantung

TITLE: "Report on One Case of Duodenal Emphraxis Caused by External Injury"

SOURCE: Peking CHUNG-HUA I-HSUEH TSA-CHIH [CHINESE MEDICAL JOURNAL] in Chinese No 6, 15 Jun 77 p 358

ABSTRACT: Patient, a 21-year-old male, suffered digestive-tract blockage, continuous pain, and vomiting one-half month after a crushing injury of the abdomen. Pathology report showed chronic cellular infiltration of fibrous connective tissue cells and fibrilloblastic hyperplasia; post-operative diagnosis was duodenal emphraxis caused by a hard 3 x 2.5 x 4 cm swelling on the transverse colon which was pressing upon and had adhered to the level section of the duodenum. Symptoms disappeared after gastro-jejunostomy to relieve pressure.

AUTHORS: WANG Chu-ming [3769 5468 2494]
SUNG Chin-nan [1345 6930 0589]
LIU Hua [0491 5478]

ORG: All of Central Anesthesia Research Group, Kiangsu Hospital, Kiangsu Province; WANG currently at Acupunctural Anesthesia Laboratory, Kiangsu College of New Medicine, Nanking

TITLE: "Blocking of Neuromuscular Transmission in the Human Body by Three Traditional Muscle Relaxants"

SOURCE: Peking CHUNG-HUA I-HSUEH TSA-CHIH [CHINESE MEDICAL JOURNAL] in Chinese No 6, 15 Jun 77 pp 359-361

ABSTRACT: Report on electrophysiological observations of neuromuscular transmission blockage and discussion of active principles of three traditional muscle relaxants: (1) pa-chiao-feng chien, an alkaloid extract of Marlea plantanifolia, a dual-phase relaxant with longer-lasting effect (2-3 hours), counteracted by neostigmine in the second phase, and having more marked effect on respiratory muscles; (2) han chi-sung, "Chinese muscle relaxant," having effects similar to those of hemicholinum; and (3) hsi-sheng-t'eng chien II (unknown alkaloid), a typical non-depolarizing muscle relaxant.

AUTHORS: YANG Shu-li [2799 2885 4539]
YIN Li-chih [1438 4539 1807]
CHIA Su-lan [6329 4790 5695]

ORG: All of Ophthalmology Division, Hopei Provincial Hospital

TITLE: "Treatment of Recurrent Pterygium Through Pterygial Plication, Conjunctive Transplantation, and Corneal Exposure"

SOURCE: Peking CHUNG-HUA I-HSUEH TSA-CHIH [CHINESE MEDICAL JOURNAL] in Chinese No 6, 15 Jun 77 pp 362-363

ABSTRACT: Description of pre-operative examination, anesthesia, surgical procedures (with accompanying diagrams), and post-operative treatment. Concluding discussion covers cause of recurrent pterygium (incomplete initial extirpation of pterygial tissue and subsequent regrowth) and describes authors' clinical experiences with 18 cases.

AUTHOR: FU T'ien-yu [0265 1131 0671]

ORG: Health Unit, 68th Regiment, I-li Prefecture, Sinkiang

TITLE: "How We Began Planned Immunization Work"

SOURCE: Peking CHUNG-HUA I-HSUEH TSA-CHIH [CHINESE MEDICAL JOURNAL] in Chinese No 6, 15 Jun 77 pp 364-365

ABSTRACT: General introduction to experiences and understandings gained in implementing a planned immunization program by setting up an immunization card system. Discussion is focused on card use and control, and the advantages of the particular card registry system adopted are described. Implementation of the 5-year infant immunization program is discussed, mostly from the point of view of maintaining immunization registries and overall coordination of the program.

AUTHOR: TENG Shih-chieh [6772 0013 2638]

ORG: Surgery Teaching and Research Group, Medical Division, 7 May Communist University, Liang-shan, Szechwan

TITLE: "Surgical Treatment of Mesenteric Lymph Node Tubercles"

SOURCE: Peking CHUNG-HUA I-HSUEH TSA-CHIH [CHINESE MEDICAL JOURNAL] in Chinese No 6, 15 Jun 77 pp 366-367

ABSTRACT: Report on 25 cases treated over the past decade, of which 24 were among members of the I national minority. Symptoms and diagnosis are described, and the comparatively simple surgical procedure is presented. Surgical and treatment observations are given. Follow-up examinations showed excellent results in 19 cases, good results in 3 cases, and poor results in 1 case (in 2 cases contact was not maintained). Concluding discussion compares surgical treatment with general nutrition therapy and supportive application of anti-tubercle drugs, sunlight, and ultraviolet light, which were used without noted therapeutic efficacy in 6 cases.

AUTHORS: YEH Hsing-hsing [0673 5281 5429]
K'UNG Chuo-pin [1313 0587 2430]

ORG: Both of Second People's Hospital, Nei-chiang Special District, Szechwan

TITLE: "Report on Five Cases of Duodenal Emphraxis Caused by Tuberculous Lymphadenitis"

SOURCE: Peking CHUNG-HUA I-HSUEH TSA-CHIH [CHINESE MEDICAL JOURNAL] in Chinese No 6, 15 Jun 77 pp 368-369

ABSTRACT: Detailed case reports for 5 female patients 26-41 years of age treated between 1959 and 1972, followed by discussion covering clinical symptoms and differential diagnosis. Surgery is not necessary in every case, and should be resorted to only when internal treatment has proved ineffective.

AUTHOR: None

ORG: Staff Hospital of Ch'en-kuang General Chemical Plant, and Pathology Group of Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences Branch

TITLE: "Experiments With Chronic Dimethyl Silicone Poisoning"

SOURCE: Peking CHUNG-HUA I-HSUEH TSA-CHIH [CHINESE MEDICAL JOURNAL] in Chinese No 6, 15 Jun 77 p 369

ABSTRACT: Very brief report on 6-month experiment in which 7 domestic rabbits were fed 300 mg/kg body weight/day. No effects on growth, body temperature, blood or urine values, or hepatic or renal function were noted. Various organs of the animals were subjected to morphological examination, but no toxicosis of major organs was found.

AUTHOR: None

ORG: Shensi Provincial Anti-Epidemic Station, Yu-lin Prefecture Anti-Epidemic Station

TITLE: "Observations of Field Toxicity of Gophicide in Meriones unguiculatus"

SOURCE: Peking CHUNG-HUA I-HSUEH TSA-CHIH [CHINESE MEDICAL JOURNAL] in Chinese No 6, 15 Jun 77 pp 370-371

ABSTRACT: Experiments were conducted from April to May 1974 in order to find an economical, convenient, and effective drug to poison M. unguiculatus (long-clawed sand rat), the dominant species in northern Yu-lin. Gophicide was used to prepare poison bait, which was placed in rodent holes. Results for different Gophicide concentrations and baits are given in tabular form. Experiments proved Gophicide to be a strong rodenticide, but care must be taken to avoid accidents in production and utilization.

AUTHOR: None

ORG: Ophthalmology Division, EENT Hospital, Shanghai First Medical College;
Contact Lens Lab, Shanghai Second Eyeglasses Plant; First Office, Shanghai
Institute of Light Industry

TITLE: "Preliminary Report on Clinical Application of Hydrophilic Corneal
Contact Lenses"

SOURCE: Peking CHUNG-HUA I-HSUEH TSA-CHIH [CHINESE MEDICAL JOURNAL] in
Chinese No 6, 15 Jun 77 pp 372-373

ABSTRACT: Materials and properties of 'soft' contact lenses are briefly
described. Clinical data presented cover six cases of ametropic correction,
two cases of keratitis bullosa, and one case of keratoconjunctivitis sicca
(Sjogren's disease). Concluding discussion compares hard and soft contact
lenses in terms of function and applications.

AUTHOR: None

ORG: 28th Chinese People's Liberation Army Hospital

TITLE: "Report on One Case of Rhinolithiasis"

SOURCE: Peking CHUNG-HUA I-HSUEH TSA-CHIH [CHINESE MEDICAL JOURNAL] in
Chinese No 6, 15 Jun 77 p 373

ABSTRACT: Patient, a 27-year-old male, had had a swelling in the right
nostril for 2 years, and was admitted for treatment in January 1975.
Results of physical and x-ray examinations, presented here, led to
diagnosis of possible benign tumor. Surgery yielded a large (2 x 4 x 6 cm)
greyish-white nasal calculus.

AUTHOR: None

ORG: Electromyography Lab, Division of Encephalology, Chinese People's Liberation Army General Hospital

TITLE: "Determination and Clinical Utility of Normal Values of Motor Nerve Transmission Rates"

SOURCE: Peking CHUNG-HUA I-HSUEH TSA-CHIH [CHINESE MEDICAL JOURNAL] in Chinese No 6, 15 Jun 77 pp 374-377

ABSTRACT: Motor nerve transmission values were determined for two groups: a normal group of 84 persons (67 males, 17 females) 17-61 years of age (188 nerves), and a group of 120 neuro-muscular patients (98 males, 22 females) 8-56 years of age (139 nerves), using a DiSA stimulator and electromyograph (pulse interval was 0.5 milliseconds, frequency was 1.5 times/second). Methods, nerves, and diseases of second group are described in detail. Discussion covers such topics as norms and discrepancies in motor nerve transmission, clinical application in diagnosis and differential diagnosis, and limitations of motor nerve transmission examination.

AUTHOR: WANG Ch'uan-su [3076 0278 4790]

ORG: Radiology Division, Central Hospital, Ya-k'o-shih Forestry Management Bureau, Heilungkiang

TITLE: "One Case of Non-Emphractic Gastric Twist"

SOURCE: Peking CHUNG-HUA I-HSUEH TSA-CHIH [CHINESE MEDICAL JOURNAL] in Chinese No 6, 15 Jun 77 p 377

ABSTRACT: Patient was a 25-year-old female complaining of distention in the upper abdomen and recurrent vomiting for more than a month. Physical and laboratory examinations showed no abnormalities. Diagnosis after x-ray barium-meal examination was chronic gastric twist. Case is deemed unusual due to absence of emphraxis.

AUTHOR: None

ORG: Pharmaceutical Testing Office, Health Bureau, Peking Municipality

TITLE: "Prevention and Elimination of Pyrogen"

SOURCE: Peking CHUNG-HUA I-HSUEH TSA-CHIH [CHINESE MEDICAL JOURNAL] in Chinese No 6, 15 Jun 77 pp 378-380

ABSTRACT: Pyrogenic reactions are a problem to which attention must be given. This rather comprehensive survey covers such topics as basic concepts, the threat posed by pyrogen, causative factors of the pyrogenic reaction, elimination of pyrogen by various means (acid-alkaline treatment, recrystallation, adsorption, filtration, etc.), determination and prevention of pyrogen, and treatment of pyrogenic reaction. List of instructions for handling transfusion equipment is appended for reference.

AUTHOR: None

ORG: Endemic Fluorosis Research Group, Yang-yuan County, Hopei

TITLE: "Review of Ti-fang-hsing Fu-ping ti Fang-chih [Treatment of Endemic Fluorosis]"

SOURCE: Peking CHUNG-HUA I-HSUEH TSA-CHIH [CHINESE MEDICAL JOURNAL] in Chinese No 6, 15 Jun 77 pp 381-382

ABSTRACT: Above-mentioned book, compiled by the Epidemic Prevention Station of the Ning-hsia Moslem Autonomous Region and the First Endemic Diseases Treatment Clinic of Kirin Province and published by People's Health Publishers, provides an overall introduction to the physicochemical properties of fluorine, its physiological effects, the pathogenic mechanism of endemic fluorosis, clinical manifestations, and both Western and traditional methods of treatment. Although the work is criticized for several inadequacies, it is nevertheless a comprehensive and useful reference.

AUTHOR: KUAN Tsun-hui [4619 6690 1920]

ORG: Hsi-nan Instrument Plant Hospital

TITLE: "Observations on Acupunctural Suppression of Lactation"

SOURCE: Peking CHUNG-HUA I-HSUEH TSA-CHIH [CHINESE MEDICAL JOURNAL] in Chinese No 6, 15 Jun 77 p 382

ABSTRACT: Observations of the effects of acupuncture on 18 parturient women 22-35 years of age were begun in August 1961; a control group of 10 other women was also established. Treatment to suppress lactation was begun within one month postpartum in 16 cases and within 2-4 months in 2 cases. Acupuncture spots, needle sizes and procedure are described. In 12 cases, 1-3 days of treatment stopped lactation within 5 days.

AUTHOR: T'IEN Shao-chung [3944 4801 1813]

ORG: Yang-ch'uan Bureau of Mining Hospital, Shansi Province

TITLE: "Discussion of Dysentery Bacillus as Pathogen of Hemorrhagic Necrotic Enteritis"

SOURCE: Peking CHUNG-HUA I-HSUEH TSA-CHIH [CHINESE MEDICAL JOURNAL] in Chinese No 6, 15 Jun 77 p 383

ABSTRACT: Author raises several questions concerning the paper "Etiology of Outbreaks of Hemorrhagic Necrotic Enteritis in Epidemics of Bacillary Dysentery and Investigation of Pathogenesis," by KAO Shou-cheng [7559 1108 1767], et al., which appeared in the May 1974 issue of the present journal. Points of contention are concerned with the etiology and pathogenesis of hemorrhagic necrotic enteritis; there remains uncertainty as to whether dysentery bacillus is indeed the causative pathogen.

AUTHORS: KAO Shou-cheng [7559 1108 1767]
JEN Shih-kuang [0117 0013 0342]

ORG: Both of Shou-kang Mining Corporation Hospital

TITLE: "Reply to Criticisms of Comrade T'IEN Shao-chung [3944 4801 1813]"

SOURCE: Peking CHUNG-HUA I-HSUEH TSA-CHIH [CHINESE MEDICAL JOURNAL] in
Chinese No 6, 15 Jun 77 pp 384-385

ABSTRACT: A point-by-point refutation of contentions raised in the
preceding paper in which the authors marshal additional evidence in
support of their original position concerning the pathogenic role of
dysentery bacillus in hemorrhagic necrotic enteritis.

AUTHOR: None

ORG: Revolutionary Committee of Ch'i-t'ai Brigade, Kao-mi County, Shantung

TITLE: "Realizations Concerning the Safe Utilization of Agricultural
Pesticides"

SOURCE: Peking CHUNG-HUA I-HSUEH TSA-CHIH [CHINESE MEDICAL JOURNAL] in
Chinese No 6, 15 Jun 77 p 386

ABSTRACT: Brief summary presentation of experiences in safe utilization
of agricultural pesticides in pest control work. Several effective
measures adopted by the brigade are described; these deal for the most
part with establishing essential safety procedures and regulations,
proper management of pest-control chemicals, thorough maintenance of
spraying equipment, lengthening the noon break for pest-control workers
during the hot months of July and August, and other similar measures.

AUTHOR: None

ORG: None

TITLE: "Gophicide"

SOURCE: Peking CHUNG-HUA I-HSUEH TSA-CHIH [CHINESE MEDICAL JOURNAL] in Chinese No 6, 15 Jun 77 p 386

ABSTRACT: Brief introduction to Gophicide, an organophosphorus rodenticide first synthesized in China by the Lu-ta Institute of Chemical Engineering in 1973. Foreign trade name is Gophicide, DRC-714, Bayer 38819; molecular formula is $C_{14}H_{13}O_2PSCl_2N_2$; chemical formula is 0,0-bis(p-chlorophenyl)N-acetimidoylphosphoramidothioate. Properties and applications are briefly described. Care must be taken in its utilization, as there is at present no antidote for humans or livestock.

AUTHOR: None

ORG: Chronic Bronchitis Treatment Office, 370th Hospital, Chinese People's Liberation Army

TITLE: "Relationship of Chronic Bronchitis and Rheumatoid Factor"

SOURCE: Peking CHUNG-HUA I-HSUEH TSA-CHIH [CHINESE MEDICAL JOURNAL] in Chinese No 6, 15 Jun 77 p 387

ABSTRACT: Determination of serum RF was conducted for 142 cases of chronic bronchitis before and after treatment and for 50 healthy controls in order to determine the relationship between chronic bronchitis and RF. Among 142 suffers of chronic bronchitis, 67 or 47.2 percent were RF positive; of the 50 controls, only 1 was RF positive. Also discussed are relationships between RF and disease types, periods, and courses, between RF and pulmonary fibrosis, and between RF and therapy.

Materials collated by HSI Lien-kan [1598 5114 3227] and FAN Ch'un-wu [5400 4783 2976].

AUTHOR: None

ORG: Infectious [Diseases] Division, 254th Hospital, Chinese People's Liberation Army

TITLE: "Observations on Efficacy of Treating Acute Bacillary Dysentery With Mixture of Trimethoprim Plus Sophora flavescens"

SOURCE: Peking CHUNG-HUA I-HSUEH TSA-CHIH [CHINESE MEDICAL JOURNAL] in Chinese No 6, 15 Jun 77 p 388

ABSTRACT: In order to observe whether or not Trimethoprim (TMP) heightened the efficacy of traditional medicines, the above hospital used a mixture of TMP and S. flavescens in 1975 for treatment of acute bacillary dysentery while simultaneously using TMP with sulfadiazine, a S. flavescens mixture, and ampicillin for treatment to serve as controls. Clinical observations indicate that both TMP and TMP plus SD can increase the efficacy of treatment with S. flavescens. TMP-S. flavescens mixture not only rapidly controls clinical symptoms, but also brings about rapid recovery of normal intestinal function.

AUTHORS: WANG Hsiao-wen [3769 2556 7186]
SU Fei-ya [5685 7378 0068]

ORG: WANG of Pharmacology Teaching and Research Group, Sinkiang Medical College; SU of Sinkiang School of Chinese Medicine

TITLE: "Cardiotonic Effects of Extract of Adonis chrysocyathus"

SOURCE: Peking CHUNG-HUA I-HSUEH TSA-CHIH [CHINESE MEDICAL JOURNAL] in Chinese No 6, 15 Jun 77 p 389

ABSTRACT: Extract of A. chrysocyathus here refers to the glycoside obtained from roots and root stems through alcohol extraction, defatting, column separation, purification, and other treatments; its major components are cymarín, adonin, and adonitoxin. Experiments to determine effects on frog hearts and cat hearts in vivo are described, as is determination of biological equivalence. Minimum lethal dose of the extract for cats is 0.17 ± 0.006 mg/kg.

Work completed in 1975 under auspices of Pharmacology Teaching and Research Group, Wuhan Medical College; plant identified by Institute of Pedology of the Sinkiang Branch, Chinese Academy of Sciences.

AUTHOR: CHANG Hsiao-hsien [1728 2400 0341]

ORG: Niu-chuang Commune Health Clinic, Kaifeng, Honan

TITLE: "Subdermal Petechial Hemorrhage Caused by Oral Administration of Long-Acting Sulfa C"

SOURCE: Peking CHUNG-HUA I-HSUEH TSA-CHIH [CHINESE MEDICAL JOURNAL] in Chinese No 6, 15 Jun 77 p 390

ABSTRACT: Patient, a 34-year-old male, was admitted on 7 August 1975 with a middle-ear infection and was given 0.5 g long-acting sulfa C (4-sulfanilamido-6-methoxypyrimidine) with 100 mg antibacterial reinforcer. On the third day there occurred dermal itch and bright red spots on the cubital and inguinal fossae; 3 days after medication was suspended, the symptoms disappeared. Drugs were readministered on 19 August for bacillary dysentery, and after 3 days the symptoms reappeared, with petechial hemorrhage spreading to axillary fossae and inner thighs. Patient had had many sulfa drugs before with no adverse reaction, which confirmed that subdermal petechial hemorrhage was caused by oral administration of long-acting sulfa C.

AUTHORS: TUNG Min-sheng [5516 3046 5116]
CHANG Hsiao-ju [1728 4562 1172]

ORG: Both of Otorhinolaryngology Division, Auxiliary Hospital of Honan Medical College

TITLE: "Localized Edema in Auricular Cartilage"

SOURCE: Peking CHUNG-HUA I-HSUEH TSA-CHIH [CHINESE MEDICAL JOURNAL] in Chinese No 6, 15 Jun 77 p 390

ABSTRACT: This disease refers to a serous cystoid swelling localized in the upper half of the outer surface of the auricle. Almost none of the cases seen by the authors was related to external injury. One characteristic is that in no case was there extuberculation of the inner surface of the auricle. Symptoms of the disease are described in detail. Treatment consists mainly of repeated draining, injecting drugs into the cavity, and applying pressure bandage. Problems in treatment are dermal thickening and hardening and local deformation.

AUTHOR: None

ORG: Division of Pediatrics, En-shih Prefecture Hospital, Hupei Province

TITLE: "Report on 44 Cases of Infantile Paragonimiasis Seen in Hupei Province"

SOURCE: Peking CHUNG-HUA I-HSUEH TSA-CHIH [CHINESE MEDICAL JOURNAL] in Chinese No 6, 15 Jun 77 p 391

ABSTRACT: Between November 1975 and May 1976 the above hospital admitted and treated 44 cases of paragonimiasis in children from 2-15 years of age. All patients had eaten raw (42 cases) or half-cooked (2 cases) crabs. Clinical features described here include subdermal nodes (29 cases), pericardial edema (4 cases), monocular exophthalmia (3 cases), and hepatauxe (19 cases). Pulmonary, pleural and neural symptoms are described, along with findings from laboratory and chest x-ray examinations. Bithionol was used to treat all cases, dosage being 50 mg/kg/day; 0.5 mg/kg/day of emetine was also administered in 5 cases having meningismus.

Collated by CHANG I-ch'eng [1728 4135 6134].

AUTHORS: LIN Kuei [2651 6311]
SHEN Li-chu [3088 7787 3796]

ORG: Both of Radiology Division, Chung-shan Hospital, Shanghai First Medical College

TITLE: "Gall Bladder Muscle Hyperplasia"

SOURCE: Peking CHUNG-HUA I-HSUEH TSA-CHIH [CHINESE MEDICAL JOURNAL] in Chinese No 6, 15 Jun 77 p 392

ABSTRACT: This disease, also called adenogenous cholecystitis, is a type of hyperplastic cholecystopathy. Pathological characteristics include thickening of the gall bladder wall, hyperplastic intrusion of the mucosa into the muscular layer, and the forming of a small cyst, the Rokitansky-Aschoff sinus. Authors have treated six cases over the past 2 years; four of these are described. There was interparietal or intercavernous lithogenesis in all non-localized cases. X-ray diagnosis is discussed.

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CSO: 4009

CHINESE MEDICAL JOURNAL

AUTHOR: None

ORG: None

TITLE: "From the Editor"

SOURCE: Peking CHUNG-HUA I-HSUEH TSA-CHIH [CHINESE MEDICAL JOURNAL] in Chinese No 8, 15 Aug 77 p 457

ABSTRACT: In this editorial, the importance of research on Chinese traditional drugs is reiterated. The research work must be guided by dialectical materialism, using modern scientific technique to explore the medicinal treasures of China. Techniques of this research must not be a duplicate of old, foreign techniques for studying raw drugs, although advanced foreign experience should serve as valuable reference. Most importantly, there should be courage to create, to walk on a road of one's own creation. So far, the emphasis had been the study of a single, particular traditional drug. In Chinese traditional medicine, treatment is mostly with a compound, however. There is no precedence, foreign or domestic, in research studies on compound action of several drugs, and many difficulties are thus presented. The readers are urged to concentrate their efforts on most urgent problems of the masses, to find highly effective, easily applied, low cost drugs of little side effect to treat and prevent common diseases. The direction of research must be to serve the majority of the people.

AUTHOR: None

ORG: Institute of Peking Pharmaceutical Industry

TITLE: "Research on Effective Elements of Ligusticum Wallichii: II. Pharmacological Research of Tetramethylpyrazine (Ligustinin)"

SOURCE: Peking CHUNG-HUA I-HSUEH TSA-CHIH [CHINESE MEDICAL JOURNAL] in Chinese No 8, 15 Aug 77 pp 464-466

ABSTRACT: This is the second chapter of the report of the research studies on one of three alkaloids extracted from the Chinese traditional blood activating, congestion dissolving, air ventilating, and pain relieving drug, Ligusticum wallichii, known as Ligusticum Alkaloid No 1, or ligustinin, the structure of which has been identified to be tetramethylpyrazine. Vitro observation with aorta of rabbits to determine its effect on the cardiovascular system and its effect, observed with cardiac blood of normal rabbits, on platelet agglutination action induced by adenosin diphosphate (ADP) are reported in this chapter. Its toxicity tests with mice, dogs, and rabbits, are also reported.

AUTHOR: SHA Hsiao-ju [3097 1420 1172]

ORG: Department of External Medicine, Shanghai Municipal Worker-Farmer Hospital

TITLE: "Possible Exposure of Outline of Pseudotumor of Stenosed Obstruction of Intestines With Barium Meal Radiography"

SOURCE: Peking CHUNG-HUA I-HSUEH TSA-CHIH [CHINESE MEDICAL JOURNAL] in Chinese No 8, 15 Aug 77 p 466

ABSTRACT: Although the main objective of the paper "Application of Iodine Solution Gastroenterography in the Diagnosis of Intestinal Obstruction" in CHUNG-HUA I-HSUEH TSA-CHIH No 10, 1975 was to demonstrate the relationship between the agent used in the radiography and the effective exposition of pseudotumor, it did not succeed, claims the author of this paper. The history of the case of a 54 year old man is given to demonstrate that barium meal, instead of iodine solution, is also effective for the same purpose.

AUTHOR: None

ORG: Institute of Peking Pharmaceutical Industry

TITLE: "Research on Effective Elements of Ligusticum Wallichii: III. Report of 218 Cases of Blood Deficiency Type Cerebrovascular Diseases Treated With Ligustinin"

SOURCE: Peking CHUNG-HUA I-HSUEH TSA-CHIH [CHINESE MEDICAL JOURNAL] in Chinese No 8, 15 Aug 77 pp 467-469

ABSTRACT: From July 1974 to June 1976, in cooperation with 35 medical units in Peking, Tientsin, Shen-yang, etc. the institute carried out clinical observations of the use of ligustinin for the treatment of 515 cases of acute and chronic blood deficiency type cerebrovascular diseases. In four of these units, more than 40 cases were observed, totaling 218 cases; this paper is a comprehensive report of the clinical data of these cases. The effectiveness of the drug for treating this type of diseases is confirmed through the motor function of the paralyzed limbs, 2-5 days following application of the drug. The effectiveness of ligustinin was compared with that of papaverine in some cases of the acute stage. The preliminary impression is that it is more effective than the latter, in view of both short term and long term effects.

AUTHOR: TS'AO Ch'in-hao [2580 2953 8504]

ORG: Department of Radiology, A Certain Hospital of the Air Force, Chinese People's Liberation Army

TITLE: "Malignant Neurofibroma of Right Radius"

SOURCE: Peking CHUNG-HUA I-HSUEH TSA-CHIH [CHINESE MEDICAL JOURNAL] in Chinese No 8, 15 Aug 77 p 469

ABSTRACT: Eight months previously, the 50 year old man sprained his right wrist when he was moving heavy objects. The wrist swelled the next day, but the symptom disappeared in a week. Forty or so days later, the right wrist gradually swelled again. It did not turn red, but the swelling was painful. X-ray detected a large fibroma at the terminal of the right radius and biopsy confirmed the diagnosis of malignant neurofibroma. The x-ray and biopsy data and photos are given.

AUTHOR: None

ORG: New Drug Group, Pharmacology Laboratory, Institute of Pharmaceutics, Chinese Academy of Medicine

TITLE: "Pharmacological Action of Water Extract of Gastrodia Elata and Fermentation Fluid of Armillaria Mellea on the Nervous System"

SOURCE: Peking CHUNG-HUA I-HSUEH TSA-CHIH [CHINESE MEDICAL JOURNAL] in Chinese No 8, 15 Aug 77 pp 470-472

ABSTRACT: Due to the fact that the Chinese traditional medicinal plant, *Gastrodia elata* Blume depends upon the existence of a microorganism, *Armillaria mellea* (Vahl ex Fr.) Quel. to grow and develop, it is assumed that the effectiveness of the drug (underground tuber of the plant) for treating rheumatism, paralysis, nausea, insomnia, etc. is related to metabolism of the microorganism. An experiment was designed to observe the effect of the fermentation fluid of the microorganism on the duration of pentobarbitalum natricum [Nembutal] sleep of mice and its anti-convulsion action in mice, after intravenous injection of pentylenetetrazol [Corazolium]. The same experiment was carried out with a water extract of the drug to compare the effects. The results confirmed the correctness of the assumption.

AUTHOR: None

ORG: Department of Chinese Traditional Medicine, Capital Hospital; Fu-wai Hospital

TITLE: "Treatment of 45 Cases of Yin-deficiency and Yang Hyperphrenia Symptom of Chinese Traditional Medicine With *Armillaria Tabella* in the Place of *Gastrodia Elata*."

SOURCE: Peking CHUNG-HUA I-HSUEH TSA-CHIH [CHINESE MEDICAL JOURNAL] in Chinese No 8, 15 Aug 77 pp 473-474

ABSTRACT: As a continued study on the feasibility of substituting fermentation substance of *Armillaria mellea* (Vahl ex Fr.) Quel. for the drug *Gastrodia elata* Blume, tablets made from the fermentation substance were clinically applied to 45 patients diagnosed as Yin-deficiency - Yang-hyperphrenia according to Chinese traditional medicine, who had been treated with the drug for 3-5 days with effective results. Careful comparison did not produce a single case for whom either the drug was effective but the tablet was not, or the tablet was effective but the drug was not.

AUTHOR: None

ORG: Chin-ch'eng County Agricultural Machinery Plant, Shansi

TITLE: "Improved Formula for Making 70-Sand Used in Casting"

SOURCE: Peking CHUNG-HUA I-HSUEH TSA-CHIH [CHINESE MEDICAL JOURNAL] in Chinese No 8, 15 Aug 77 p 474

ABSTRACT: The 70-sand is one type of sand used to make molds in the casting industry. Originally, water glass and diesel fuel were used as the plasticizer for the 70-sand. The sand did not preserve very well; the crust formation was a serious problem; and it was difficult to open the mold. Later, diluted syrup and clay were used to replace water glass and diesel, but the mold often fell apart during large scale manufacturing processes. The workers got together to study the matter; they decided to use peach resin in the place of syrup. Repeated experiments proved that the new formula guaranteed the quality of the molds. It improved labor efficiency and reduced the hardship of the workers. This formula has been extended to several plants of the county.

AUTHOR: CH'EN Jui-t'ing [7115 3843 1250]
HUA Tse [5363 3419]
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ORG: All of Shanghai Institute of Pharmaceutics

TITLE: "Pharmacological Research of Cantharidin"

SOURCE: Peking CHUNG-HUA I-HSUEH TSA-CHIH [CHINESE MEDICAL JOURNAL] in Chinese
No 8, 15 Aug 77 pp 475-478

ABSTRACT: Mylabris phalerata Pall. is a Chinese blister beetle. According to traditional classics of medicine, it is poisonous yet it has the effect of an antitoxin. Many folk preparations containing this species of blister beetles have been in existence for a long time for treating cancer and tumors. In the past few years, cantharidin has been successfully extracted from the beetles, and its antitumor effect is being studied. This paper reports an animal experiment carried out by the authors. It appears that this cantharidin has a definite controlling action against ascitic cancer of the liver and reticular cell sarcomatosis in mice; its treatment effect is related to the number of tumor cells inoculated into the mice.

AUTHOR: CH'EN Chu-sheng [7115 5511 5116]

ORG: Department of Five Sense Organs, Nan-p'ing Municipal Hospital, Fukien

TITLE: "One Case of Leech Parasitism in Subglottic Region"

SOURCE: Peking CHUNG-HUA I-HSUEH TSA-CHIH [CHINESE MEDICAL JOURNAL] in Chinese
No 8, 15 Aug 77 p 478

ABSTRACT: Leech may invade the mouth or the throat through the nasal cavity if one should drink water or swim in a stream by a field. This paper reports a case of a 38 year old farmer who had had the feeling of an insect crawling in his throat for more than 20 days. Under a laryngoscope, a leech was detected, but laryngeal forceps failed to dislodge it from the subglottic region. Water solution of tobacco was dropped onto it first, before the 3.7 cm long leech was finally removed. The patient remembered drinking water from a stream, 3 months before the symptoms occurred. Perhaps a larva had entered his throat and grew up.

AUTHOR: YEN Ying-chu [7051 2019 5281]

ORG: Tsintao College of Medicine

TITLE: " Preliminary Experimental Investigation of Chinese Traditional Antiepileptic Drugs"

SOURCE: Peking CHUNG-HUA I-HSUEH TSA-CHIH [CHINESE MEDICAL JOURNAL] in Chinese No 8, 15 Aug 77 pp 479-480

ABSTRACT: Eight groups of healthy mice were administered with eight different types of Chinese traditional antiepileptic drugs, one group with phenobarbital, and one group with saline water before electric stimulation to observe the anti-shock action of these drugs. Compared with the control, to which saline water alone was administered, 2 traditional drugs, *Angelica sylvestris* and *Ledebouriel-la seseloides* Wolff, were found to have obvious antishock action, if small doses were applied 12 times. Compound No 2, containing white alum, *Curcuma aromatica* Salisb., *Rheum tanguticum* Maxim. ex Rgl., etc. was found to have comparable antishock action as phenobarbital. The search for Chinese traditional drug or drugs to cure epilepsy, therefore, appears very promising.

AUTHOR: JAN Mou-hsiung [0373 2021 7160]

ORG: Pharmaceutical Laboratory, Mei-t'an County People's Hospital, Kweichow

TITLE: "Multiple Uses of Used Old High Pressure Disinfector"

SOURCE: Peking CHUNG-HUA I-HSUEH TSA-CHIH [CHINESE MEDICAL JOURNAL] in Chinese No 8, 15 Aug 77 p 480

ABSTRACT: Although the portable high pressure disinfectors are no longer in use, simple ways have been found to remodel them so they may be used as a steam distilling apparatus, a device for reclaiming solvents, an appliance for making decoctum or concentrate of Chinese medicinal preparations, and a high pressure disinfector. Methods of reconstructing the old device are described.

AUTHOR: T' IEN Chia-t'ai [3944 0857 3141]

ORG: Chia-mu-szu College of Medicine, Heilungkiang

TITLE: "Clinical Observation of Effects of Canvallatoxin and Digitalis Type Drugs for the Treatment of Heart Failure in 344 Cases"

SOURCE: Peking CHUNG-HUA I-HSUEH TSA-CHIH [CHINESE MEDICAL JOURNAL] in Chinese No 8, 15 Aug 77 pp 481-483

ABSTRACT: From August 1972 to January 1976, 344 cases of heart failure were treated with canvallatoxin, digitalis, or strophanthinum K. Judging from the data of 100 patients treated with canvallatoxin, its cardiokinetic action is better than digitalis and strophanthinum K, while its toxicity and side-effects are lower. Clinical data of all 344 cases are analyzed in the paper.

AUTHOR: TS'AO I-ch'ing [2580 0001 3237]

ORG: Ko-chiu Municipal People's Hospital, Yunnan

TITLE: "Report of One Case of Primary Tracheal Carcinoma"

SOURCE: Peking CHUNG-HUA I-HSUEH TSA-CHIH [CHINESE MEDICAL JOURNAL] in Chinese No 8, 15 Aug 77 p 483

ABSTRACT: Primary tracheal cancer is rare and early diagnosis is usually difficult. The case, a 59 year old male, belonged to the late stage. He had smoked cigarettes for 40 years, and hospitalized for pneumonia twice in recent years. When he was admitted this time, he had suffered 3 days from fever, cough, and hemoptysis. Biopsy was performed when x-ray indicated possibility of a tumor in the trachea, and the pathological diagnosis was adenocarcinoma. The author suggests that an early diagnosis would have been possible through phlegm analysis immediately after recovery from one of his earlier bouts of pneumonia.

AUTHOR: None

ORG: Ju-shan County People's Hospital, Shantung

TITLE: "Clinical Observation of 45 Cases of Skin Cancer Treated With Nung-chi-li"

SOURCE: Peking CHUNG-HUA I-HSUEH TSA-CHIH [CHINESE MEDICAL JOURNAL] in Chinese No 8, 15 Aug 77 pp 484-485

ABSTRACT: As part of the program of searching for effective anticancer Chinese traditional drugs, the Ju-shan County People's Hospital began testing a preparation made from the whole plant of Nung-chi-li [a variety of *Lilium brownii*] in 1970. During the period from 1973 to November 1975, 18 cases of various forms of skin cancer were treated with an injection solution (5 ml is the equivalent of 1.5 g of the raw plant) 27 similar cases were treated Alkaloid A of the plant, manufactured and supplied by Chi-nan People's Pharmaceutical Plant and Shantung Provincial Institute of Chinese Traditional Medicine. When preparations of this plant were applied locally, the effect began to be observable in 20-30 days, and the duration of treatment should generally be 2-3 months. Treatments for 3-5 months with a preparation from which Alkaloid A had been removed produced no effect at all. Liver damage appeared when Alkaloid A was injected intravenously to treat cervical cancer, acute leukemia, etc. after the total application reached 2,000-3,000 mg. Effects of this drug on skin cancer appeared to be good.

AUTHOR: None

ORG: Anatomy Teaching and Research Group, Ninghsia College of Medicine

TITLE: "Types of Distribution of Arteries in The Reticular Membrane and Their Clinical Significance"

SOURCE: Peking CHUNG-HUA I-HSUEH TSA-CHIH [CHINESE MEDICAL JOURNAL] in Chinese No 8, 15 Aug 77 pp 486-487

ABSTRACT: Due to the fact that the blood supply in the reticular membrane is ample, and extensive side branches of circulation can be quickly established in it, it is often used in surgical transplant to wrap the liver or the kidney in case of cirrhosis of the liver, portal hypertension, lymphatic edema of the lower limbs, and other circulatory disorders. In order to carry out the transplant successfully, the condition of distribution of blood vessels in the reticular membrane should be thoroughly understood. The description of the subject matter in textbooks is usually not sufficiently detailed; therefore, in 1962-1974, through cadaver dissection, the authors accumulated data from adhesion-free reticular membranes of 80 cases and made drawings of the types of arterial distribution observed in these cases. To date, eight different types of distribution have thus been recorded. With the drawings, this paper presents a summary of this study.

AUTHOR: None

ORG: Department of Neurosurgery, Kuangsi College of Medicine Hospital

TITLE: "Clinical Analysis of 113 Cases of Brain Abscess"

SOURCE: Peking CHUNG-HUA I-HSUEH TSA-CHIH [CHINESE MEDICAL JOURNAL] in Chinese
No 8, 15 Aug 77 pp 488-490

ABSTRACT: Brain abscess presents a serious threat to the health of the workers. About half of the cases are auditory in origin. The reported mortality rate is about 23.8 - 33.5 percent. From 1958 to April of 1977, the department treated a total of 113 cases of brain abscess. A general clinical analysis of these cases is presented in the paper.

AUTHOR: CHAO Wei-p'eng [6392 0251 7720]
SHEN Chia-li [3088 1367 4539]

ORG: Urology Department, Hua-shan Hospital, Shanghai First College of Medicine

TITLE: "Analysis of 60 Cases of Peritoneal Dialysis"

SOURCE: Peking CHUNG-HUA I-HSUEH TSA-CHIH [CHINESE MEDICAL JOURNAL] in Chinese
No 8, 15 Aug 77 pp 491-493

ABSTRACT: The hospital began to use peritoneal dialysis in 1961 as a rescue technique for renal failure, drug poison, and critical edema. Before April 1972, 12 cases were treated with a polychloroethylene dialysis tube; since then, 48 cases have been treated with the polychloroethylene tube made in China. Of these 60 cases, sixteen were chronic renal failure due to chronic nephritis, chronic pyonephritis, and lupus nephritis; twenty-five were acute renal failure, due to hemorrhagic fever, snake bite, fish bladder poison, etc.; eighteen were poison from various drugs, and one was pulmonary edema caused by drowning. The rescue was successful for twenty-six of the group; the remaining thirty-four died.

AUTHOR: P'AN Tsu-an [3382 4371 1344]

ORG: Public Health and Epidemic Prevention Station, Hainan Administrative District, Kuangtung

TITLE: "Preliminary Report on the Use of Charcoal Agglutination Test in the Diagnosis of Leptospirosis"

SOURCE: Peking CHUNG-HUA I-HSUEH TSA-CHIH [CHINESE MEDICAL JOURNAL] in Chinese No 8, 15 Aug 77 pp 494-495

ABSTRACT: Charcoal agglutination test is a serological technique for identifying specific antibodies. It has been reported to be no less sensitive than the microscopic agglutination test, and is much faster and simpler. In December 1974, during a period of leptospirosis epidemic in a certain commune, the author used this technique to observe 271 serum specimens and to compare the results with the microscopic technique. Of the specimens, there were 152 specimens from leptospirosis patients and 119 specimens from healthy inhabitants of the epidemic region. The preliminary conclusion of this experiment was that the charcoal test is higher in sensitivity and specificity and is simpler as well, but it cannot reveal the specific variety of the parasite. Its use in epidemiological survey to determine the mass immune level is recommended.

AUTHOR: None

ORG: Honan Provincial Institute of Ophthalmology

TITLE: "Clinical Observation of Treatment of Parenchymatous Heratitis Due to Herpes Simplex With Cycloctidine"

SOURCE: Peking CHUNG-HUA I-HSUEH TSA-CHIH [CHINESE MEDICAL JOURNAL] in Chinese No 8, 15 Aug 77 pp 496-499

ABSTRACT: As a part of the research on anti-herpes simplex drugs of Chinese traditional and Western origins, the authors discovered, in 1972, that cycloctidine (CG) has relatively good anti-herpes simplex action, at a minimum antiviral density of 10 μ g/ml. Its water soluble property is good and its safety coefficient is large. From 1973 to 1975, a clinical experiment was carried out to treat 166 eyes (142 patients) with CG to be compared with a control group of 25 patients treated with a herpes drug IDU. CG was found to be more effective than IDU. Its cost is only one tenth of the latter. It is very suitable for local application, and there is no need of general drug administration. In order to control recurrence, CG should be continued for 2-3 weeks after preliminary cure, however.

AUTHOR: None

ORG: None

TITLE: "Ta-huang-t'eng (Fibraurea Tinctoria Lour.)"

SOURCE: Peking CHUNG-HUA I-HSUEH TSA-CHIH [CHINESE MEDICAL JOURNAL] in Chinese No 8, 15 Aug 77 p 499

ABSTRACT: Ta-huang-t'eng is the roots and stems of the plant, *Fibraurea tinctoria* Lour. of the family Menispermaceae. The First Hospital of Kunming College of Medicine of Yunnan Province, and other units had tested the herb drug and its preparations for the treatment of more than 1,500 cases of infections in the departments of surgery, gynecology, urology, gastroenteritis, dysentery, respiratory infection, conjunctivitis, etc. and obtained a total rate of effectiveness of more than 90 percent. The plant is being produced in P'ing-pien, Ho-k'ou, Ma-kuan, Chin-p'ing, etc. of Yunnan Province, and some areas of Kuangtung and Kuangsi also produce it. The drug is available in five different forms: (1) The raw plant: One to two liang daily should be cooked in water to make a decoction and divided into three applications for oral administration or for washing external wounds; (2) Tabella Fibraurium, containing 0.1 or 0.3 g of the alkaloid in each tablet; (3) Injectio Fibraurium; 2 ml each, containing 20 mg of the alkaloid, for deep muscular injection; (4) Fibraurium Ointment for external use, containing 2 or 5 percent of the alkaloid; (5) Fibraurium eye drop, containing about 1 percent of the alkaloid.

AUTHOR: None

ORG: Second Group, First Laboratory, Institute of Genetics, Chinese Academy of Sciences; Family Planning Office, Capital Hospital, Chinese Academy of Medicine

TITLE: "A Simple Technique of Amniotic Fluid Cell Culture"

SOURCE: Peking CHUNG-HUA I-HSUEH TSA-CHIH [CHINESE MEDICAL JOURNAL] in Chinese No 8, 15 Aug 77 pp 500-501

ABSTRACT: Prenatal diagnosis or intrauterine diagnosis is a technique developed in recent years for the effective diagnosis of genetic disorders of fetus. Culture of cells of amniotic fluid is an important part of this technique. These cells are mostly dead discharges of the skin, the digestive, the respiratory, and the urinary tracts of the fetus, with only a few live cells; therefore, their culture is relatively difficult. This paper describes the proper procedure for amniocentesis to obtain specimens of amniotic fluid, the culture media, and the culture process. The complicated culture condition and equipment commonly used in foreign countries are effectively omitted in the simplified technique described in the paper.

AUTHOR: HO Tan [6378 0030]

ORG: Stomatologic Department, I-ch'ang District People's Hospital, Hupei

TITLE: "Changes of Inorganic Substances of the Tooth Enamel in Carious White Spots"

SOURCE: Peking CHUNG-HUA I-HSUEH TSA-CHIH [CHINESE MEDICAL JOURNAL] in Chinese No 8, 15 Aug 77 pp 502-505

ABSTRACT: With techniques of polariscopic examination, microscopic hardness determination, x-ray powder crystallographic analysis, semi-quantitative spectrographic analysis, etc., the author and colleagues carried out a preliminary investigation into the changes in the form of existence of inorganic elements of the tooth enamel [substantia adamantina] in the carious white spot of the tooth. Studies with the various techniques are reported in separate paragraphs in the paper.

AUTHOR: HUANG Hsing-liang [7806 6821 0081]
YANG Tso-heng [2799 0155 5899]

ORG: HUANG of Wan-ning County Chronic Diseases Prevention and Treatment Station, Kuangtung; YANG of Wan-ning County People's Hospital, Kuangtung

TITLE: "Report of Two Cases of Cutaneous Mycosis Treated With Chinese Traditional Drug, Rhinacanthus Nasuta"

SOURCE: Peking CHUNG-HUA I-HSUEH TSA-CHIH [CHINESE MEDICAL JOURNAL] in Chinese No 8, 15 Aug 77 p 505

ABSTRACT: Surface skin mycosis is an uncommon fungus disease. Due to the concentric ring pattern of the skin lesion, the diagnosis of the disease [tiled eczema] is relatively easy, but its treatment is rather difficult, however. During a general health survey of rural villagers, the authors discovered two such cases; each suffered from it for more than 30 years. Fungi could be detected under the microscope. An oil extract of the Chinese traditional drug, Rhinacanthus nasuta (L.) Kurz. was made and applied externally 3 times a day. The skin became smooth in one week. After 3 weeks of application, hyphae were no longer detectable under the microscope.

AUTHOR: None

ORG: Department of Radiology, Shantung College of Medicine Hospital; Department of Radiology, Shantung Provincial People's Hospital; Department of Radiology, Ch'ang-wei District People's Hospital, Shantung; Department of Radiology, Lai-yang Chung-hsin Hospital, Shantung

TITLE: "X-Ray Diagnosis of Cranial and Intracranial Cholesteatoma (With Analysis of 60 Cases)"

SOURCE: Peking CHUNG-HUA I-HSUEH TSA-CHIH [CHINESE MEDICAL JOURNAL] in Chinese No 8, 15 Aug 77 pp 506-508

ABSTRACT: This paper analyzes 60 cases of surgically and pathologically verified cranial and intracranial cholesteatoma, a congenital tumor due to ectopic formation of epidermic cells during the embryonic stage. The x-ray expression of cranial cholesteatoma is mostly typical and its diagnosis is generally not difficult. If pneumo or iodolo encephalography is used in case of intracranial cholesteatoma, the gas or iodine oil seeps into the tumor and accurate diagnosis is possible in most cases. Selection of gas or iodine oil should be determined by the location of the tumor.

AUTHOR: None

ORG: None

TITLE: "Pentoxifyline"

SOURCE: Peking CHUNG-HUA I-HSUEH TSA-CHIH [CHINESE MEDICAL JOURNAL] in Chinese No 8, 15 Aug 77 p 508

ABSTRACT: Pentoxifyline, or Trental, is a new dilator of peripheral vessels. It can improve the blood circulation of the brain and the limbs and increase the flow volume of peripheral arteries and veins. It reduces blood vessel friction but has no effect on the blood pressure. It is suitable for such peripheral circulation impediment as thrombotic angitis, brain vascular disorder, angiogenic headache, blood flow disorder of the eye, etc. The injection solution of this drug is manufactured by Shanghai 13th Pharmaceutical Plant; the tablet form of the drug is manufactured by Shanghai Huang-ho Pharmaceutical Plant. The proper dosages are included in the description.

AUTHOR: SHEN Fu-hsing [3088 1788 5281]
LIU Kuan-liang [7120 0385 5328]
HAN Shao-te [7281 4801 1795]

ORG: SHEN of Department of Radiology, the 86 Hospital, Chinese People's Liberation Army; LIU, HAN of Department of Radiology, Ma-an-shan Municipal Steel and Iron Company Hospital, Anwei

TITLE: "X-Ray Observation of Localized Enteritis (With Report of 10 Cases)"

SOURCE: Peking CHUNG-HUA I-HSUEH TSA-CHIH [CHINESE MEDICAL JOURNAL] in Chinese No 8, 15 Aug 77 pp 509-511

ABSTRACT: Localized enteritis is a type of chronic granuloma disease. It has many names and is often simply called the Grohn's disease. There is some difficulty of distinguishing it from enteric tuberculosis, amebiasis, schistosomiasis, or malignant tumor. Grohn had given it the name of right (localized) colitis, believing its origin to be the right half of the colon. Data of the past 30 years indicate, however, that this disease may attack any section of the digestive tract, from the esophagus to the rectum. Among the group reported in this paper, two involved the sigmoideus colon; one involved the rectum as well. X-ray signs and specific diagnosis of this disease are discussed, based upon the clinical data of the 10 cases.

AUTHOR: None

ORG: Department of Radiology, Tzu-kung Municipal Fourth People's Hospital, Szechwan

TITLE: "Report of One Case of Sclerosed Myeloma"

SOURCE: Peking CHUNG-HUA I-HSUEH TSA-CHIH [CHINESE MEDICAL JOURNAL] in Chinese No 8, 15 Aug 77 p 511

ABSTRACT: Sclerosed myeloma is rather rare. Of all the cases of tumors of the bone observed from 1954 to 1974, two cases of multiple myeloma were discovered. The x-ray signs of one of these indicated multiple, symmetrical, sclerosed changes, involving almost the entire skeleton. The case history and x-ray signs of the 53 year old man are described.

AUTHOR: CH'EN Ch'i [7115 1142]
CHANG Shih-shan [1728 1102 6365]

ORG: CH'EN of Kiangsi College of Chinese Traditional Medicine; CHANG of Hopei New University of Medicine

TITLE: "Pharmacological Study and Clinical Application of Quercetin"

SOURCE: Peking CHUNG-HUA I-HSUEH TSA-CHIH [CHINESE MEDICAL JOURNAL] in Chinese No 8, 15 Aug 77 pp 512-515

ABSTRACT: Quercetin is a common flavonoid compound. It exists in the flowers and leaves of 68 percent of all plants, especially the angiosperms. Its pharmacological study was reported as early as 1914, but its diuretic and cardiotonic actions were not discovered until the 1930's. It began to receive considerable attention after its action for maintaining normal passage of the capillaries was discovered. Since 1971, in connection with the research on prevention and treatment of chronic bronchitis, its pharmacological actions have been systematically studied in China; at the same time, it has also been successfully extracted from many Chinese plants. Some of the extracts have been clinically applied. Studies on its effects on the respiratory system, on the cardiovascular-blood system, its anti-inflammatory and anti-hypersensitivity actions, its effects on the digestive and urinary systems, its influence on enzymes, its anti-infection and anti-cancer actions, its protective action against radiation, its in vitro metabolism, its toxicity, and results of its clinical application are reported.

AUTHOR: None

ORG: Trauma Group, Department of External Medicine, Second Hospital, Kunming College of Medicine

TITLE: "Preliminary Observation of Tzu-chin-lung Tablets Used for Pain Relieving in External Injury Cases"

SOURCE: Peking CHUNG-HUA I-HSUEH TSA-CHIH [CHINESE MEDICAL JOURNAL] in Chinese No 8, 15 AUG 77 p 516

ABSTRACT: Tzu-chin-lung, a folk pain reliever and hemostatic was discovered during the mass movement in search of Chinese traditional drugs in Yunnan Province. It is the roots of the plant, *Datyliscapnos scandens* (D. Don) Hutchins, which belongs to the Papaveraceae family. Since February 1976, the Second Hospital has used the tablet, each of which is the equivalent of 0.8 g of the raw drug, manufactured by Lin-ts'ang District Pharmaceutical Plant of Yunnan Province, to relieve pain in 20 injury cases. This paper is a report of this outpatient test.

AUTHOR: None

ORG: Department of Pediatric Internal Medicine, Hsin-hua Hospital, Shanghai
Second College of Medicine Hospital

TITLE: "Discussion of Clinical Pathology: The 41st Case - Cough, Shortness of Breath, Fluid Accumulation in Chest Cavity, Edema and Cyanosis of Face and Neck Region"

SOURCE: Peking CHUNG-HUA I-HSUEH TSA-CHIH [CHINESE MEDICAL JOURNAL] in Chinese
No 8, 15 Aug 77 pp 517-519

ABSTRACT: The three-month old female baby had been suffering from dry cough, shortness of breath, and poor appetite for 5 days. X-ray disclosed a large shadow on the left side and blood analysis revealed elevated white cell count. She was treated for pneumonia with antibiotics and blood transfusion, and was improving. Three days later, fever developed, with enlarged lymph nodes, facial edema, and cyanosis. A small amount of fluid and a large quantity of gas were withdrawn from the chest cavity. Additional broad spectrum antibiotics failed to produce any improvement. She died. The diagnosis was pleurisy with pneumothorax and general septicemia. Pathological dissection proved the disease to be malignant thymomas. Mistakes in the diagnosis and treatment of this case are extensively discussed.

AUTHOR: None

ORG: Szechwan Provincial Institute of Biology

TITLE: "Treatment of 216 Cases of Coronary Heart Diseases With Dioscorea Coronary Preparation (Szechwan-Produced Coronary Medicine)"

SOURCE: Peking CHUNG-HUA I-HSUEH TSA-CHIH [CHINESE MEDICAL JOURNAL] in Chinese
No 8, 15 Aug 77 p 520

ABSTRACT: The drug is the effective element (soluble sapogenin, amino acids, etc.) extracted from the rhizome of Dioscorea nipponica Makino, a wild medicinal plant of the Dioscoreaceae family. The Dioscorea Comprehensive Utilization Group of the institute succeeded in obtaining the extract in 1972. After animal experimentation indicated its delaying action in the rabbit coronary atherosclerosis model, a tablet form drug was made with the extract. In 1973-1976, the tablet was clinically tested in the treatment of 216 cases of coronary diseases. This paper is a report of the test.

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